2013 Consumer Confidence Report
Lake Amador Resort

We're pleased to present to you this year's annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is Lake Amador, which undergoes disinfection and filtration.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Lee Lockhart at 209-274-4739.

Espanol – (Spanish): Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbiological contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

A source water assessment was conducted in 2002 by Amador County Environmental Health Department (ACEHD). The following are some activities the source is considered most vulnerable to: septic systems, historic mining, underground storage tanks, and wastewater treatment plants. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting ACEHD at 209/223-6439.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

W A T E R Q U A L I T Y D A T A

Lake Amador Resort routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected above the DLR during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The table does not include contaminants that were not detected by laboratory testing. Unless otherwise indicated, the data contained in this report are for the monitoring period of January 1 to December 31st, 2013. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the results in this report, though representative, may be more than a year old.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

DLR: Detection Limit for purposes of Reporting. The DLR is set by state regulation for each reportable analyte.

Table 1 – Sampling Results Showing The Detection Of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) none	None	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform or *E. coli*	(In the yr.) none	None	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E.coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Total Coliform: Water systems are required to meet a strict standard for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If the standard is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public. Lake Amador Resort is pleased to inform you, no coliform bacteria were detected in any of the monthly routine distribution samples.

Table 2 – Sampling Results Showing The Detection Of Lead And Copper Sample Date 12/06/2012						
Lead and Copper (reporting units)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Lead (ppb)	5	ND	None	15	2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	5	1.2	None	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Note: 90th percentile level detected for 5 sites is the average of the 2 highest detections

Lead – If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Lake Amador Resort is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Table 3 – Sampling Results For Sodium and Hardness						
Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Sodium (ppm)	02/07/11	8.2	NA	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	02/07/11	75	NA	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

Table 4 – Detection Of Contaminants With A Primary Drinking Water Standard						
Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detection**	**PHG**	**MCL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Inorganic Contaminants **Sampled 2011**						
Aluminum (ppb) (Treated sampled quarterly)	N	186 (Ave.)	ND - 620	600	1000	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (ppm) (sampled 2/07/11)	N	0.13	NA	1.0	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO3) (ppm) (sampled 2/07/11)	N	0.97	NA	45	45	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts*, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors, Treated Water 2013						
Total trihalomethanes (ppb) (Treated sampled monthly)	N	50 highest running average	31 – 70	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (Treated sampled monthly)	N	46 highest running average	31 - 57	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine residual (ppm) (sampled monthly by Lab)	N	1.4 average	1.0 – 2.0	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DBP precursor- Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (Treated sampled monthly)	N	3.0 average	2.4 – 3.4	TT	N/A	Various natural and man made sources

***The level detected is the highest running annual average from monthly reporting in 2013. Quarterly reporting is once every three months.*

Table 5 - Detection Of Contaminants With A Secondary Drinking Water Standard [(a)]
Raw Lake Water - Sample Date 2/01/2011

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Detection	PHG	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb) (Treated sampled quarterly in 2012)	N	(Average) 180	ND - 320	NA	200	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	N	8.0	NA	NA	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Conductivity (Micromhos per cm)	N	188	NA	NA	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; sea water influence
Color (color units) (Treated sampled quarterly 2012)	N	(Average) 4	1.5 - 7	NA	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	N	44	NA	NA	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	N	11	NA	NA	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor – Threshold (units)	N	1.0	NA	NA	3	Naturally-occurring organic compounds
Sulfate (ppm)	N	24	NA	NA	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (units) (Average of 2012)	N	2.6	1 – 8.5	NA	5	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	N	124	NA	NA	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

(a) There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Lake Amador Resort is pleased to inform you, there were no violations to report in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source Of Drinking Water:

Table 6 - Sampling Results Showing Treatment Of Surface Water Sources	
Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	91 % (since November 2012)*
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year 2013	1.1 NTU (since December 28, 2012)*
Violations of any surface water treatment requirements	*

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

***** There were 4 Surface Water Treatment Rule Violations and Lake Amador was placed on a

1) Boil Water Order on 12/26/12 until cancelled by CDPH earlier this year.
2) Boil Water Order on January 25, 2012 through March 5, 2013 because they were on the pond source.
3) Boil Water Order on June 4-6, 2012, due to electrical failure/elevated turbidities/lack of CT
4) Boil Water Order on August 17 - September 6, 2012 due to reliability feature problems/lack of CT

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our office at 209-274-4739.

Report prepared 5/19/2014 by Sierra Foothill Laboratory, Inc., using *CCR Guidance for Water Suppliers* available at, http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/CCR.aspx, employing due diligence with instructions given. Data contained in this report are based on the analytical results generated by Sierra Foothill Laboratory and its subcontract laboratories.